WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 APRIL 1987

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

TOLEDO WAR PLAY SET JUNE 3-6 AT MENDELSSOHN

by Galen Wilson

A production company has been formed, and *Aliens and Scoundrels* is well on its way en route to the Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre stage in June. Production dates are Wednesday through Saturday, June 3-6, at 8:00 p.m. with a Saturday matinee at 2:00 p.m.

Artistically, the play is in excellent hands. Our director is Ala Faik, who was awarded a Ph.D. in theatre from the University of Michigan in 1986. Designing the set is Alan Billings, professor of theatre at U of M. Costume design is by Khairia Al-Attar who holds an M.A. degree from U of M, and lighting design is under Douglas Mueller who will receive his M.F.A. from U of M in May.

A cast of eighteen persons includes residents from Dexter, Ypsilanti, Belleville, Dearborn Heights, New Hudson, and Ann Arbor. Cast members whose names will be familiar to *Impressions* readers are Peter Greenquist and Stephen Skelley, both announcers with WUOM radio.

Aliens and Scoundrels is a rollicking political cartoon of 1830s American when Michigan was endeavoring to become a state. Playwright Ellen Prosser did not necessarily set out to write a comedy, but her historical research into the persons involved eventually led her in that direction.

Set in Michigan, Ohio, and Washington, D.C., the play portrays the plots and counterplots of the several, well—aliens and scoundrels—who each attempt to prove to the audience that he alone was primarily responsible for making Michigan the twenty-seventh state in 1837.

(Question: Is this the historical origin of the animosity annually displayed on the football field in Columbus or Ann Arbor?)

Costume design is patterned after cartoons from the early nineteenth century; special thanks to Lucy Kooperman who has offered her basement as a costume shop. (We still need to borrow a couple of sewing machines. Can anyone help?)

A "mascot logo" has been found: an 1830s cartoon of President Andrew Jackson masquerading as the Great White Father to western Indians. Look for this artwork, the original of which is owned by the William L. Clements Library, on play publicity.

Production of *Aliens and Scoundrels* is made possible by a grant to the Society from the Michigan Council for the Arts, and is being presented with cooperation from the U-M Celebration '87 Committee and the Ann Arbor Sesquicentennial Advisory Committee.

We need many warm bodies to run the box office and usher. Can you help? Please call Louisa Pieper, days, 996-3008.

In lieu of the Society's annual June trip, in which we visit a historical site within a day's trip, this year we will have historical sites and personages come to us.

Arrangements are being made to offer a theatre-dinner package to Society members on Saturday, June 6, with option to attend the play before dinner (matinee) or afterwards (evening), joining for food and fellowship in between.

More details in the next *Impressions.* For ticket information, call Pauline Walters at 663-2379 or 764-3982. We hope to see you there.

JACOBSENS WILL TALK ABOUT RESTORING 1827 SALINE MILL

A Saline couple who are restoring a mill established on the Saline River in 1827 will give a slide talk about it at the WCHS meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 23, at Clements Library, 909 South University, Ann Arbor.

Taylor and Charlene Jacobsen, both art teachers, bought the mill in 1978. They live nearby and conduct a craft business and classes there as well as teaching art in Saline Schools. Taylor has taught at the high school for 27 years. Charlene formerly taught elementary art. She now teaches Community Education classes.

This mill in a secluded location south of Saline is not to be confused with Weller's mill on Michigan Avenue which was restored by Henry Ford I.

Parking will be allowed on the north side of South University during the meeting.

BOOK SALE NETS $5,700

WCHS books offered for bids in the recent Clements Library duplicates sale yielded net returns of $5,700 to the Society. That includes $495 for books bought by Clements for its collection.

The 15 boxes of books which did not fit into the Society's collecting theme have been in storage.

WCHS NOW HAS 57% OF POINTS FOR SCREEN

WCHS now has more than 57 percent of Knapp's Restaurant points needed for a movie and slide screen thanks to a number of kind members and friends. The goal is 5,450 points. WCHS now has 3,113.

If you eat at Knapp's, please ask for your points when you pay your bill. Save the yellow point slips and bring or send them to Alice Ziegler, 537 Riverview, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. You or your friends can get points at any Knapp's.

WCHS ANNUAL MEETING SET AT CHURCH MAY 21

The annual meeting of the Washtenaw County Historical Society will be at 7:30 p.m. Thursday, May 21, at the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 520 West Jefferson at Fourth Street. The program will be announced later.

The church, built in 1896 by German Methodists, became West Side Methodist Church which outgrew the building by 1951 and built a new church on South Seventh.

TOLEDO WAR

JUST WHAT YOU'D EXPECT FROM JACKSONIANS

The Toledo War which held up Michigan statehood grew out of a mapping mistake which didn't extend Lake Michigan south far enough.

As a result both Ohio and Michigan thought they owned a 526 square-mile strip of land including present day Toledo and the mouth of the Maumee River.

Roy Kiplinger, speaking at the March WCHS meeting on "The Toledo War in the Context of Jacksonian America" said "the events and personalities of the Toledo War really represent a microcosm of Jacksonian society."

Kiplinger, a U-M senior in history and assistant to WCHS president Galen Wilson who is manuscript curator at Clements Library, said "Jacksonian America was a time and place of great social turmoil."

"The industrial revolution had started to take hold and was really restructuring the shape of American society. This resulted in a constant clash of differing values, differing world outlooks and even differing ways of life, things very near and dear to people.

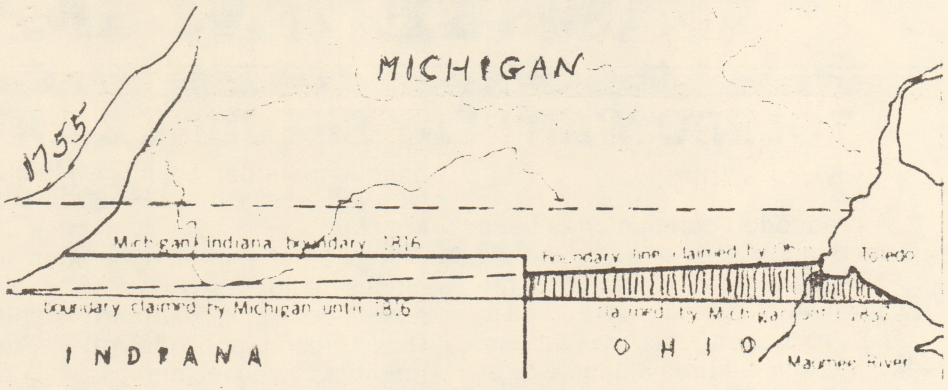
"As a result, of course, people became very concerned and started to perceive threats to their freedom and rights all around them. This led to world crusades and struggles of symbolic nature.

"For example, in the Toledo War, a point of contention was the name of the Lake Erie port town. Ohioans insisted that the town be called Toledo while Michiganders just as adamantly insisted that the town was Port Lawrence.

"The name of the town doesn't really matter all that much but it was, in fact, a very important issue to the people at the time.

"Another characteristic of Jacksonian America which comes out very strongly in the Toledo War is the rise of the class of professional politicians. These were men who made their living in politics by championing popular causes with impassioned oratory designed to incite the people's emotions.

"Although they sought personal political gain from their actions and their oratory, they most often believed in their causes as well. In that sense they really weren't demagogues. Nonetheless they were certainly aware of what they were doing.



The disputed Toledo strip is shaded on right of map. At left the actual southern tip of Lake Michigan is shown and drawn in above it the mistaken line of the 1755 map which led to the Toledo War.

"The origins of the Toledo War date back to the 1802 Ohio constitutional convention. At this time Ohio sought to define its boundaries based on the Northwest Ordinance of 1787.

"The Northwest Ordinance set the northern boundary of Ohio as an east-west line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan straight across to Lake Erie.

"Unfornately the Northwest Ordinance was based on the Mitchell map of 1755 which vastly underestimated the southward extent of Lake Michigan."

A slide of the similar Kerry map showed Lake Michigan cut considerably shorter than it goes. If you draw the line straight across on the Kerry or Mitchell map you can see that Toledo and the Maumee valley is very clearly in Ohio territory.

The 1802 Ohio convention was warned by a beaver trapper who had worked at the southern tip of Lake Michigan that the map was not correct. So the convention added a proviso which assured Ohio possession of Toledo and the Maumee river valley. This boundary proviso was based on the Harris line.

A slide showed the Harris line north of the actual line and the difference between the actual extent of Lake Michigan and that shown by the Mitchell map.

"In 1805 Congress created Michigan Territory and set its border at the old Northwest Ordinance line. Of course, this is what caused the big controversy because here you have this contradiction between the two borderlines.

"In the early 1800s Toledo was in the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory but this proved just a minor irritation to Ohio because the areas was so sparsely settled and of such little importance. The areas was referred to as the Black Swamp.

"However, in the late 1820s Ohio and Indiana began collaborating on a canal project to connect the Maumee and Wabash Rivers. At the same time Ohio also began a canal to connect the Ohio River at Cincinnati to the Maumee. In both cases, Toledo was the projected terminus so Toledo suddenly became much more important than it had been.

"As a result Ohio's appeal became much louder and more urgent in the late 1820s. In addition, the appeals suddenly started to take on a Jacksonian character in that they became not just an expression of Ohio's desires but also an expression of Ohio's rights.

"Ohio felt cheated out of land that rightfully belonged to her by the simple matter of the Mitchell map mistake. Ohio contended that Congress had always intended for Ohio to have Toledo and the Maumee River mouth.

"Furthermore, Ohio felt that the dispute over the territory provided a real threat to her sovereignty as a state."

Senator John Clayton of Delaware, who supported Ohio's claim in the United States Senate, summed up the moral quality of these arguments. "Congress cannot consistently with those obligations

which, though not strictly legal, are of great equitable and moral force among nations as well as individuals, withold its assent to the boundary proposed by Ohio."

"Michigan, of course, also had some interests at stake here," Kiplinger continued, "economic interests first of all. Toledo or Port Lawrence was Michigan's only port on Lake Erie. Furthermore, Michigan had begun construction of two railroads with terminuses at Toledo."

TOLEDO WAR'S LAST SKIRMISH IN 1973

An adjunct of the Michigan-Ohio border dispute was not settled until 1973, fourteen years ago, Roy Kiplinger, WCHS March speaker noted in his opening remarks on the Toledo War of the 1830s.

He quoted from a recent "Looking Back" column in the *Ann Arbor News:*

"An old Michigan-Ohio rivalry involving mineral rights, not football games, is over and the winner by order of the United States Supreme Court is Ohio.

"The court ruled that Ohio is the owner of a disputed 210 square mile section of Lake Erie and ordered Michigan to pay court costs that will total several thousand dollars." That article originally appeared February 23, 1973.

"I guess that just proves that old feuds die hard," Kiplinger commented.

An 1836 map by John Farmer showed Toledo and the Maumee River mouth in Michigan.

"But more important than the economic issues for Michigan was the issue of statehood and admission to the union. Between 1833 and 1837 Michigan several times petitioned for statehood.

"One of the benefits Michigan hoped to gain through statehood was aid in its struggle with Ohio over the boundary. By gaining statehood Michigan would strengthen its position in Congress and also gain certain legal advantages.

"But, as with Ohio, Michigan's arguments started to take on a Jacksonian character in that Michigan viewed statehood as a right. The people of Michigan argued that the Northwest Ordinance had granted a legal and moral right to statehood once Michigan had achieved 60,000 inhabitants which by this point it had."

Senator John Niles of Connecticut said, "You gentlemen seem to forget that the people of Michigan have rights, having for three years been treated with neglect, having been driven from Congress, we have forced them to the course which they have pursued to stand upon their rights secured to them by the solemn ordinance which is irrevocable."

"The course that Niles is talking about is the Michigan action of 1835 in which, without any Congressional authority whatsoever, Michigan called a constitutional convention in Ann Arbor and drafted a constitution, set up a state government and sent the proposed constitution to Washington with her two duly chosen US Senators and elected representative.

"In effect, Michigan was a state outside the union.

"In addition to seeing statehood as a right, Michigan also viewed its title to the disputed land as a moral right. Michigan argued that the very act bringing it into existence granted Michigan jurisdiction over Toledo."

As an example of the feelings of Michigan citizens, the citizens of Erie, a small town in Monroe county, said, "We believe the attempts on the part of Ohio to alter that well-defined boundary is an act of the most flagrant injustice and at war with every republican principle."

"The two ideas of Michigan statehood and Michigan's claim to the disputed area tended to intertwine and almost become inseparable.

"There was a very great fear in Michigan at this time that united the two issues. That fear was that if Congress would take away the Toledo strip from Michigan, Congress might very well take away even more land.

"If Congress took away settled land, Congress could indefinitely prevent Michigan from achieving the 60,000 people that she needed for statehood and, of course, Michigan dearly wanted statehood.

"The politicians of the time were very Jacksonian in character. Detroit served as political headquarters for Michigan politicans. Foremost among them at the time of the Toledo War was Stevens Thomson Mason, secretary and acting governor of Michigan Territory.

"In 1832 his close friend, President Andrew Jackson, appointed Mason acting governor to replace George Porter. At the time Mason took office he was only 19 years old, which might explain why the government refused to give him his own appointment forms," Kiplinger quipped.

INDIANA OUTDID OHIO IN CLAIMING MICHIGAN BORDER TERRITORY

The Michigan-Ohio border dispute immortalized in the Toledo War claims all the attention but Michigan also contested the Indiana-Michigan border, Roy Kiplinger told a questioner.

The Indiana-Michigan border actually jogs ten miles north of the Ohio-Michigan border.

"When Indiana was admitted to the union (in 1816) Congress altered Indiana's boundary in Indiana's favor, moving it ten miles north of the Fulton line, the east-west line from Lake Michgan's southern tip to Lake Erie, specified in the Northwest Ordinance.

"Congress did this so Indiana would have more access to Lake Michigan. But Michigan was contending for all the same reasons as in the case of Ohio that this ten mile strip actually belonged to Michigan.

"However, Ohio politicians used this very much to their advantage by enlisting the support of Indiana in Congress against claims of Michigan.

"Illinois and Alabama also had their boundaries favorably altered when they were admitted to the union and Ohio also enlisted their support in Congress against Michigan claims. Like Ohio, these states were afraid of losing the territory they had gained when they became states."

He showed a government form on which the name of Porter had been crossed off and "Stevens Thomson Mason" written above. It was an appointment for the register of the Washtenaw County Probate Court.

"Although Mason was only 19 years old, he was a very amibitious fellow. He coveted the governorship of the soon-to-be state of Michigan and hoped to ride a border controversy to that lofty office.

"In November 1834 Mason announced Michigan census figures for 1834 in which he declared that

the peninsula had risen from a population of 28,000 in 1830 to 85,856 by 1834, quite a gain.

"Since Michigan had far surpassed the required 60,000 inhabitants, Mason urged a constitutional convention be called without Congressional authority and a state constitution be drafted, and that did occur.

"In April 1835 Mason wrote to Lewis Cass, a fellow Michigander who was then Secretary of War in Washington, D.C., his true feelings about the border controversy and reacted to his threatened removal from office for his very brash actions."

Mason wrote, "I am induced to look forward to my removal from office, should it take place, if for no other reason than my determination to resist the attempted jurisdictiosn of Ohio. I shall surrender my charge without one sigh of regret.

"No compromise of rights can be made," he continued. "Ohio has none in this case. Her whole case is based upon usurpations."

Mason astutely realized that if he were removed from office, the voters would certainly view him as a martyr to the cause of the rights of Michigan, and Mason hoped, elect him governor, Kiplinger said.

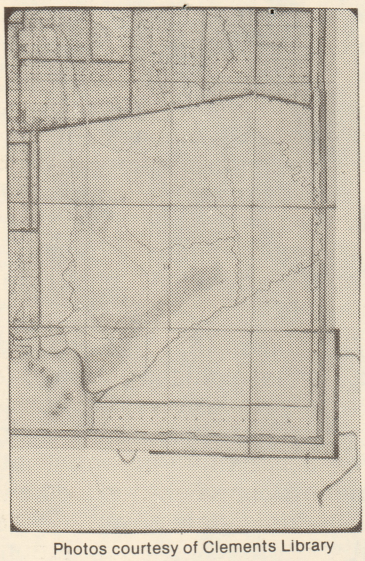
"Another prominent Michigan politician was Lucius Lyon, Michigan Territorial delegate to Congress who was sort of a lobbyist for Michigan in Congress.

"Lyon had friends organize local meetings in opposition to the 'arrogant claims and oppressive acts of Ohio.' He also circulated his own opinions on the border controversy in open letters which won public acclaim. He eventually served as one of Michigan's first two United States senators.

"A third prominent Michigan politician was Lewis Cass, one of the few Michigan politicians to oppose the inflammatory methods of Mason and Lyon.

"In July 1835, he told Mason the crisis is one for calm deliberation and not for rash actions. Cass was also the 1848 Democratic candidate for president, Michigan's first but not last failed presidential candidate.

"In Ohio, Governor Robert Lucas was most prominent of the participants. He believed very strongly that the pride and honor of Ohio as well as pride and honor of Robert Lucas was at stake. He refused to give in on the rights of Ohio to a mere territory with such an arrogant stripling for governor.



Photos courtesy of Clements Library

An 1815 map of northwest Ohio shows the Maumee River mouth and the Black Swamp (shaded area) dreaded by early Michigan settlers.

"In 1835 the Toledo war really began to heat up as politicians on both sides engaged in a tit-for-tat exchange of inflammatory actions which brought patriotic fervor of Michigan and Ohio to new heights.

"On February 3, 1835, the Ohio legislature organized the disputed territory into townships, authorized elections in the townships and directed Governior Lucas to survey and mark the Ohio border along the Harris line.

IRONY RULES FATES OF TOLEDO WAR GOVERNORS

How did the principal figures in the Toledo War fare afterward?

Michigan's boy Governor Stevens Thomson Mason lost the war and was fired as territorial leader by President Jackson but he was elected Michigan's first state governor.

Ohio Governor Robert Lucas won the war but lost out in his election bid to go to Washington. He soon left Ohio and went to Iowa where he became territorial govenror and promptly became involved in a boundary dispute with Missouri, Kiplinger said.

"Mason of Michigan responded immediately to this action. He armed the Michigan militia with guns, illegally procured from a federal arsenal, and sent the militia under General Joseph Brown to chase off the Ohio border commissioners who were at the time marking the boundary.

"In addition on February 12, the Michigan Territorial legislative council enacted a penal law designed to prevent anyone from taking office in the disputed territory under Ohio's law of February 3.

"Again the militia was sent out. Acting as a posse, they rounded up all the offenders and jailed them. This led to a number of wild accounts in Ohio newspapers of the rape and pillage carried out by the Michigan militia which, of course, did nothing but exacerbate the situation.

"Ohio responded by organizing its own militia and, with Governor Lucas himself at their head, marched off towards Toledo. Although the militias never really got very close it certainly seemed to everyone at the time that bloodshed was a very definite possibility.

"Andrew Jackson himself decided that things had finally gone far enough. He sent two commissioners, Richard Rush and Benjamin Howard, to attempt to negotiate a compromise between Michigan and Ohio.

"Unfortunately, Rush and Howard had a very definite favoritism for Ohio. As a matter of fact the compromise plan that they proposed was a plan suggested to them by Governor Lucas himself. Of course this necessitated a number of concessions from Michigan including joint jurisdiction of the disputed territory.

Acting Governor Mason immediately rejected this compromise and he said, in a letter to Rush and Howard, "It is with regret that the authorities of Michigan conceive themselves called upon to make further and additional concessions to their powerful but yet ungenerous neighbors.

"Every surrender of right and compromise of pride and honor is asked of Michigan while Ohio in her encroachments upon us is only met with a gentle request of forebearance and moderation."

At about the same time, Attorney General Benjamin Butler, having earlier been asked to do so by Jackson, gave his report on the border dispute.

"Butler said Michigan had full legal title to the disputed land and

that, furthermore, President Jackson was obligated legally and constitutionally to send the US Army to defend Michigan Territory if that should become necessary.

"But Butler recognized that Jackson did not want to send the US army to defend Michigan's rights, so he suggested that Jackson might extricate himself and the US government from this whole hullabaloo by removing Mason as acting governor.

"Now Jackson faced a very tough choice. The election of 1836 was approaching. He certainly didn't want to alienate Ohio, but, on the other hand, recognized that Michigan stood to become a very important democratic state shortly. Since his very close friend Mason was governor, he really didn't want to alienate Michigan or Mason either.

"However, in this instance, Jackson put politics before friendship and removed Mason on August 29, 1835, replacing him with John S. Horner who was considerably more amenable to compromise.

"There was some initial hostility and resentment on the part of the people of Michigan. Horner took over in early September, I belive, and he was not able even to hire a personal secretary until well into October because everyone hated him so much.

"In spite of all this Horner was really fairly quickly able to defuse the violent passions which had developed in Michigan as a result of Mason's removal. The Toledo War fairly quickly began to come to a close.

"At this point, Ohio was assured of winning the border dispute but still, because this was a Jacksonian struggle, they thirsted for that emotional victory for the rights of Ohio.

"So the first thing they did, the Legislature of Ohio made part of the disputed territory, including Toledo, Lucas County after their patriotic governor.

"The second, more important, thing they did was to hold a surreptitious court session in Toledo during the middle of the night while the Michigan militia slept. This officially asserted the jurisdiction of Ohio over the disputed territory."

On Farmer's map of 1837 the boundary of Ohio has been adjusted to the Harris line with Toledo and the Maumee River mouth south of the border.

"With the boundary dispute having been settled, the only real question left was that of Michigan statehood. At this point, Congress offered Michigan the western Upper Peninsula if Michigan would relinquish all its claims to the disputed land.

STEVENS T. MASON, 1811-1843
He lost the war but won the governorship.

"However in September, 1836, a state convention meeting in Ann Arbor rejected this compromise. But since public sentiment in Michigan Territory was running about 3-1 in favor of acceptance of the compromise and, more importantly, in favor of statehood, a second convetion was called in December. This convention unanimously ratified the compromise.

"Congress had quite a lengthly debate over the validity of this second convention's decision. The second convention was commonly called the Frost-Bitten Convention.

"Nonetheless, on January 26, 1837, Congress finally admitted Michigan to the union."

An 1841 map showed the western Upper Peninsula appended to Michigan and Toledo in Ohio.

"Militarily the Toledo War was not much of a war. However, the disputed territory came to symbolize for both Ohio and Michigan certain rights and freedoms which they felt very strongly about. As an emotional clash of competing ideals the Toledo War was a very real war for its participants.

"In the same sense, that is, of a fight by both Michigan and Ohio against these preceived threats to their freedom and rights and as a fight led by emotional and often self-interested politicians, the Toledo War was also very representative of Jacksonian society.

"The same kind of emotions and fears which showed up in the Toledo War on the part of the people of Michigan and Ohio were, in fact, shared by all Americans in the 1830s."

WCHS WELCOMES 402 MEMBERS FOR 1987

WCHS welcomes 402 members (to date) for 1987 and invites all readers to join.

Counting couples as two members, there are 351 regular and senior members, six sustaining and 36 life for a total of 393. Five association and four commerical, each counted as one, bringing the total to 400.

Annual membership is $8 individual, $15 a couple. Senior individual is $6, senior couple $11. Sustaining is $50, commercial, $25 and student, $2. Persons 60 or more are eligible for senior membership. Only one of a couple need be 60.

To join send name, address and phone number with check or money order payable to Washtenaw County Historical Society to Pauline Walters, Membership chairman, 2200 Fuller Road, B-1202, Ann Arbor, MI 48105. Questions? Call her at 663-2379 evenings or weekends.

NORTH LAKE CHURCH GIVEN CERTIFICATE

Vice-president Elaine Ference and Past-president Patricia Austin presented a framed 150th anniversary certificate to North Lake Methodist Church last December.

The congregation organized in 1836 and erected its first building ten years later. The present white colonial building dates from 1866.

Similar hand-lettered certificates, framed if desired, are offered free of charge by WCHS to organizations celebrating milestone anniversaries. For more information call 663-8826.

GARDEN PARTY SET MAY 2 AT KEMPF HOUSE

Kempf House, 312 South Division, will celebrate spring with a garden party from 1-4 p.m. Saturday, May 2, to show-off the old fashioned garden there.

Scott Kunst, historic garden expert, will answer questions and offer advice on re-creating historic gardens from 2-3 p.m. Displays of indoor plants and Victorian needlework are also planned. Admission is 50 cents per person.

Kempf House is open 1-4 p.m. Sundays except Easter. Preservation Weeks awards will be presented there from 3-5 p.m. Sunday, May 17.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

(From Ann Arbor unless otherwise noted)

Association:
- Ann Arbor Public Library
- Ann Arbor Silent Film Society
- Milan Public Library, Milan
- Old West Side Association
- Saline Area Public Library, Saline

Commercial:
- Morris Dalitz
- Domino's Pizza, Inc.
- Great Lakes Federal Savings
- Schlenker's Hardware Company, Martin & Gerald Schlenker

Life:
- Mrs. Harold Andrus
- Miss Doris Bach, Kalamazoo
- Susan Wurster Betz, Dexter
- Robert E. Betzig
- Miss Majorie Brown
- Mrs. William Brown
- Miss Flora Burt, Chelsea
- Mrs. George Cameron
- Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Crary
- Dr. Joseph Fisher, Charleston, SC
- Mrs. Harold Haines, Tampa, FL
- Mrs. Anthony Haven
- Theodore Heusel
- Mrs. John Judson, Cape Coral, FL
- Mrs. Paul Kempf
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- Mrs. A.C. Wardrop
- Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon Welch
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard Whitker
- Miss Helen Wild
- Elizabeth Wurster, Philadelphia, PA

Sustaining:
- Dr. Rodney Eiger
- Serials Section, Library of Michigan, Lansing
- Joe and Karen O'Neal
- Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Whitaker, Jr.

Regular and Senior:
- Forrest Alter
- Miss Emma Anderson
- Miss Florence M. Armbruster
- Mr. and Mrs. William E. Austin, Jr.
- Mrs. Lawrence P. Baldwin
- Rochelle Balkam
- Jean Lynn Barnard
- Dorthory Bauer
- Mary T. Beckerman
- Mrs. Olive T. Bender
- Harry and Betty Benford
- Robert Hunt Berry
- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Beuhler
- Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bidlack
- Mrs. Virginia T. Bliska
- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph O. Boehnke
- Orland W. Boston, Sedona, AZ
- Barbara L. Bowen
- Carol E. Bradley
- David C. Braun
- Allen P. Britton
- Margaret W. Bronson, Plymouth
- Joanne N. Brougher
- Virginia M. Brousalis, Dexter
- Mrs. Carl A. Brown, Milan
- Mrs. Ethel H. Brown, Manchester
- Mr. and Mrs. William R. Burmeister, Plymouth
- Mrs. Virginia A. Burr
- Mrs. Nondus M. Buss, Manchester
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Butsch
- Judge Ross W. Campbell
- Miss Mary Campbell
- Dr. Ruth Cantieny
- Mary Lou Carras
- Dr. Catherine J. Carroll
- Mrs. Demaris Evans Cash
- Anne Chamberlain
- Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas G. Chapekis
- Kathleen Chapman, Chelsea
- Linda Chapman, Dexter
- Margaret Doud Christie
- Faith and Paul Clark
- Mrs. William S. Clarkson
- Mrs. Richard B. Couch
- Dr. and Mrs. M.S. Cox
- Mrs. Reeva Cranor
- Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Crawford
- Richard Cross, Ypsilanti
- Lee and Millie Danielson
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davidge
- Mrs. Marion J. Davis
- Dr. and Mrs. Russell N. DeJong
- Angela J. Del Vecchio
- Mrs. Reynolds M. Denning
- Raymond A. Detter
- Mrs. Edmond F. Devine
- Marilyn Dickerson
- Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dickinson
- Mr. and Mrs. Fred I. Dobson, Jr.
- James C. Dolan
- Louis William Doll, Bay City
- Mrs. Carl T. Doman
- Mrs. Dorothy K. Donahue
- Mr. and Mrs. William G. Dow
- William C. Dundas
- Richard F. Dunn
- Heloise W. Dunstan, Dexter
- Miss Elizabeth M. Dusseau
- Jay Snyder and Elsie Dyke
- Fay E. Edsall
- Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Eggertsen
- Roger and Joan Ellsworth
- Mrs. Winifred Hall Favreau
- Elaine Ference, Saline
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fisher, Milan
- Mr. and Mrs. Robben W. Fleming
- Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Flowers
- Ruth L. Floyd
- Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Folland
- Mrs. George J. Forsyth, Jr.
- Mr. and Mrs. Dale P. Fosdick, Saline
- Cal Foster
- Phyllis W. Foster
- Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Fox
- Mrs. William Foyle
- Mr. and Mrs. Karl R. Frankena
- Mrs. Glen Freeman
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur French
- Doug and Anna Fulton
- Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fyfe, Jr, Dexter
- Hugh P. Gaston
- Herb Gauderer
- David R. and Marjorie T. Gauntlett, Ypsilanti
- Mr. and Mrs. Douglas E. Gibb
- Pamela Gibb
- Carl and Sue Gingles
- Lorraine Lobe Govaere, Dexter
- Mr. and Mrs. Forrest W. Graves
- Lila S. Green
- Morris and Jacquelyn J. Greenhut
- Lauretta M. Gribble
- Mrs. Eleanor H. Groves
- Virginia E. Gutknecht
- Oscar W. Haab
- Williams and Fannie Gallas Haber
- Mrs. George N. Hall
- John and Floramae Hancock
- Marie S. Hansen
- Stanley L. Harbison, Ypsilanti
- Mr. and Mrs. George Harms
- Reba Harrington
- Margaret W. Hartweg
- Margaret A. Harwick
- Mr. and Mrs. John Hathaway
- Laura Biddle Hawke
- Judith M. Heekin
- Dr. H. Mark Hildebrandt
- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hogan
- Eugene Holtman
- Dr. and Mrs. F.B. House, Dexter
- Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Hughes
- David Huntington
- Coleman Jewett
- Roy R. Johnson
- Judge and Mrs. Charles W. Joiner
- Alan H. Jones
- Harold A. Jones, Chelsea
- Charles and Judith Judge
- Donald L. and Elizabeth Katz
- Grace Ekehl
- Roberta Keniston
- Russell G. Kinnel
- Judge and Mrs. John N. Kirkendall, Ypsilanti,
- Edith M. Knapp, Ypsilanti
- Mrs. Betty A. Knepper
- Myron C. and Mary Jo Knight
- Edna D. Koch
- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kooperman
- Susan Kosky, Saline
- Scott Kunst
- Miss Hilda Kurtz
- Marguerite N. Lambert
- Charles W. and Mary J. Lane
- Mrs. Paul Leidy
- Mrs. Harold J. Lepard
- Richard Levenick
- Mrs. William C. Lighthall
- Mr. and Mrs. Dan Lirones, Saline
- Charles L. and Thada Liskow, Ypsilanti
- Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Loughry, Jr.

Joy G. Love, Ypsilanti
Richard and Ellen Lundy, Dexter
Frances Lyman
Robert B. Lytle, Jr.
Caroline C. Maier
William and Joyce Malm
Virginia and Wilfred Martin
Joyce and Stephen Mason
May A. Mast, Dexter
Mr. and Mrs. David K. Maxfield
Heather McLean, Canton
Carol J. McNaughton
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwin Miller
Lillian and Ed Miller
Harvey J. Miller, Jr.
Doris Milliman, Ypsilanti
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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mitchell, Dearborn
Patricia M. Moore
Thomas and Eleanor Moore
Dorothy V. Mummery
Ralph and Lydia Muncy
Marjorie M. Murphy
Lily A. Nutt
Mr. and Mrs. James J. O'Kane
Mr. and Mrs. James C. O'Neill
Mrs. Olin Oeschger, Mount Clemens
Mrs. Carroll C. Ordway, Dexter
Mrs. Janette Y. Osler
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Eleanor H. Ostafin
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Carl and Marcia Ticknor
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Nancy J. VanBlaricum, Dexter
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Mrs. Dalys Vogel
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Lillian E. Ward
Marilou T. Warner
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Warzynski
Zelma H. Weisfeld
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George F. Wieland
Leonard Williams, Sunnyvale, CA
Mrs. Millicent H. Willits
Galen R. Wilson
Dorothy Novy Wilson
Susan Cee Wineberg
Sarah G. Winkler
Mrs. Maxine H. Witting
Mrs. Curtis Wonnacott
Mrs. Winifred E. Zemke
Lawrence and Alice Ziegler
Don Zwickey

GSWC TO HEAR ABOUT YPSILANTI MUSEUM

Doris Milliman, Ypsilanti Historian, will talk about "The Ypsilanti Historical Museum" at the Genealogy Society of Washtenaw County meeting at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 26, in Lecture Room II, Washtenaw Community College Liberal Arts & Science Building. Business meeting 1:30 p.m. Class following talk on "Using the U-M Graduate Library."

Annual meeting Sunday, May 17. A panel of librarians to discuss "Using the LDS Ann Arbor Branch Library." Class on "Sharing Genealogical Finds."

WCHS LOANS YOKE, AXE PITCHFORK TO EXHIBIT

WCHS has loaned some artifacts to an exhibition, "From Seedtime to Harvest, Images of Agriculture Around the World," at the U-M Museum of Art from April 11 to May 31.

WCHS loaned a wooden yoke, pitchfork and axe. Students of museum practice organized the display. Hours are 10-4 p.m. Tuesday-Friday, 1-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.

GIFTS RECALL EARLIER DAYS IN ANN ARBOR

Recent gifts to Washtenaw County Historical Society touch on several areas of local history from horse and buggy days to recent times.

Miss Helen Wild gave a footwarmer or bedwarmer brought by her father, Gottlieb H. Wild, from Germany on a sailing ship when he was about 17. The warmer has an indentation where one could warm a glass of milk before retiring.

Mr. Wild, born July 12, 1865, started Wild & Company men's clothing store which is now operated by her ner nephew, George A. Wild, Jr., at 311 South State Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wagner of Ann Arbor donated two United States flags, one with 40 stars, another with 48, from Mrs. Wagner's family. Her grandfather, John Kendall, was once Detroit fire chief and a Detroit fire boat was named for him.

Papers of William and Matilda Henderson who ran a livery stable in Ann Arbor on West Ann Street were given by Robert W. Franseth of Charlotte, N.C., a great-nephew.

Sam Breck gave two Argus cameras, made in Ann Arbor, and a tape of a Ted Heusel radio program.

Ann Arbor Credit Bureau gave several recent city directories of the 1970s and '80s. They are on loan to Kempf House Center for Local History.

JANETTE OSLER 100 YEARS YOUNG

Congratulations to a lady who is probably the Society's oldest living member—Janette Osler who celebrated her 100th birthday last Valentine's day.

Mrs. Osler came to Ann Arbor in 1918 with her late husband, Harold, who was Washtenaw County's first agricultural extension agent. She lives independently in her own home of 65 years but near son, David, an architect, and his wife, Constance.

'WHAT IS IT?' GAME AVAILABLE TO SCHOOLS

WCHS offers a traveling exhibit of small artifacts set up as a humorous "What is it?" game for children to schools.

It is available for classes, subject to time and volunteer availability. For information call Patricia Austin, 663-5281.

HISTORICAL HAPPENINGS INVOLVE
STONE MASONRY, HOUSE TOUR, FOLK SINGER, 'EGGEURY', AMISH, OLD MILLS

Chelsea Historical Society: 7:30 p.m. second Monday at Crippen Recreational Building, Chelsea Methodist Home, 805 West Middle.

The 1880 Chelsea railroad depot has been nominated as a national historic site by the Michigan Historic Preservation Board.

The Society will sponsor a study of stonework in Chelsea with a financial assist from the Chelsea Civic Foundation. A booklet and a walking tour pamphlet is planned.

Tom Zieziul, a writer and international award winning poet, will be assisted by David Menefee, a master stone mason and restoration technician at Greenfield Village, and Julie Woods of Chelsea, an artist and photographer.

Most of the Chelsea area stone masonry was done by Clarence "Cub" Vogel and the Eiseles (father and two sons).

Dexter Society: Eight homes and the museum will be featured on a house tour Friday, May 16, from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. They range from (an apartment in) Gordon Hall built by the founder of Dexter circa 1840 or before to a 1950s model featuring country decor.

Tickets, $5.50, available at museum, 3443 Inverness. Luncheon tickets, $5.50, must be ordered in advance from museum. Luncheon will be at St. Andrew's Church.

Museum hours 1-3 p.m. Saturdays or by appointment. Call 426-3341 or 426-4331. The reading room has a variety of catalogued materials and will soon have a microfilm printer to save tedious copying.

Manchester Society: Annual joint meeting with Clinton 7 p.m. May 5 at Clinton High School. Folk singer Candace Anderson of Kalamazoo will sing original songs about Michigan pioneer women. Ms. Anderson is featured in the March-April *Michigan History* magazine.

Milan Society: 7:30 p.m. third Wednesday at Hack House, 775 County Street. Evelyn Bluemer of Milan will talk on "The History of Eggeury, The Art of Creating Eggs of Beauty With Easily Accessible Scraps" and show samples at the April 15 meeting.

Northfield Society: Next general membership meeting May 27 at St. Patrick's Church social hall, the second of four planned this year. The first was March 25 at Wesley Methodist Church, Whitmore Lake. Eileen Tyler of Quinn-Evans architectural firm and Cobblestone Farm board gave a slide talk on restoring historic buildings.

Pittsfield Society: Meets 2 p.m. first Sunday through May at Pittsfield Township Hall, State and Ellsworth Roads. June and August meetings planned at 7:30 p.m. first Monday and a special history day Sunday, July 26.

The original deed or patent to Oliver Whitmore's land on Packard Road at Platt came into the hands of a Saginaw woman who has promised to give it to the Society. Whitmore and Samuel McDowell were the first settlers in Pittsfield township.

Salem Society: 7:30 p.m. Thursday, April 23. Meet at Lapham's Corners (Salem and Brookville Roads) for a field trip around the site of a one-time mill on the C.M. Wassenaar property. Meeting to conclude at the Raven or Gallery West (former Congregational Church) in Salem.

Webster Society: Members to visit Quincy, Michigan, Saturday, May 9, where the Amish workers who helped rebuild Webster's blacksmith shop live. They also plan to visit Allen, the "antique capital," where the Amish moved a number of buildings. Anyone interested in the trip may call 426-4892 or 426-5179.

Ypsilanti Society: George De Angelis who is restoring a mill at Rushton near South Lyon will talk about "Milling in Michigan" at the Ypsilanti Historical Society meeting from 3-5 p.m. Sunday, April 12, in the Presbyterian chapel, 300 North Washington. It is barrier free.

The museum, 220 North Huron, will feature school texts and other items in April and May, the season for school children's visits.

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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETING

7:30 P.M. THURSDAY APRIL 23, 1987

CLEMENTS LIBRARY
909 South University
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Ypsilanti Museum
220 North Huron Street
Ypsilanti MI 48197